



Launch System Studies and Exploration Transportation System Strategic Roadmap Update

February 8, 2004

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Presentation Objective



- Describe state of Exploration Transportation Systems Strategic Roadmap (ETSSR)
- Address ETSSR projections of capabilities for Mars roadmap to assume as a function of time (say 10, 20, and 30 years out)
- Identify major gaps and any fundamental paradigm shift to meet future needs (e.g. where does state-of-the-art approach break down and we have to switch to new approach)
- Describe assumptions team has made about future requirements for Mars exploration



ETSSR First Meeting Goals



- Build consensus on boundaries of Exploration Transportation Roadmap
- Provide introduction to some potential roadmap inputs
- Discuss strategies for developing details of roadmap
- Begin to identify gaps in knowledge or understanding
- Brainstorm to provide inputs for staff analysis and synthesis
- Identify requirements, actions, and desired content for next meeting



Some Tentative Conclusions...

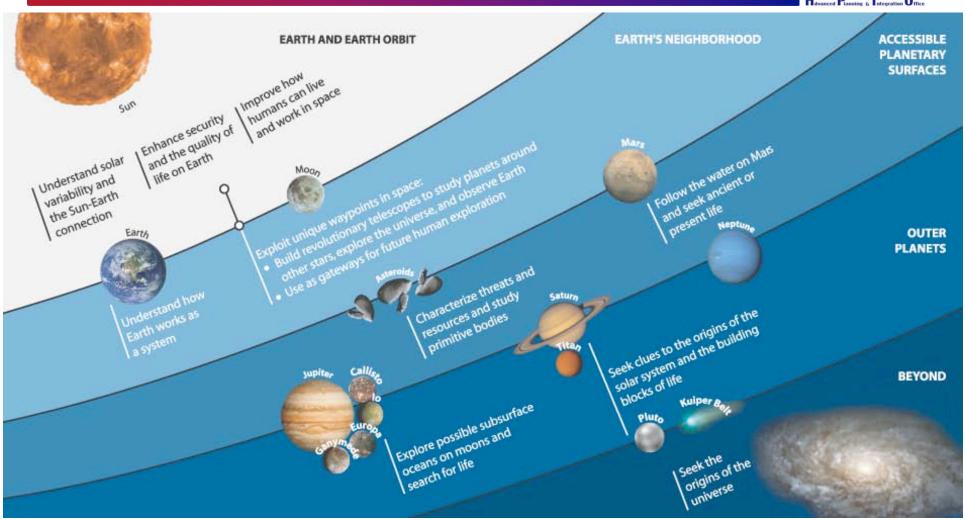


- Roadmap must be broadly applicable to Exploration (big E), not exploration (little e); Consider transportation needs for all NASA missions
- Roadmap must encourage entrepreneurial endeavors—to increase likelihood of breakthroughs
- Need to understand requirements <u>drivers</u>
- Need to capture risk tolerance as an independent variable within our roadmap
- Need to look at pragmatic partitions
 - Items that <u>differentiate</u> architectures vs items than <u>enhance all</u> architectures
 - Items that are answerable in <u>near-term</u> vs items that are answerable in <u>far-term</u>
 - Hierarchy of questions
- Need planning that provides adaptation when projected technology does not pan out
- Develop a checklist—criteria to help us confirm we've built complete roadmap
- Need to ensure our focus is broad—not just launch vehicle-centric



Potential Range of Space Transportation Missions

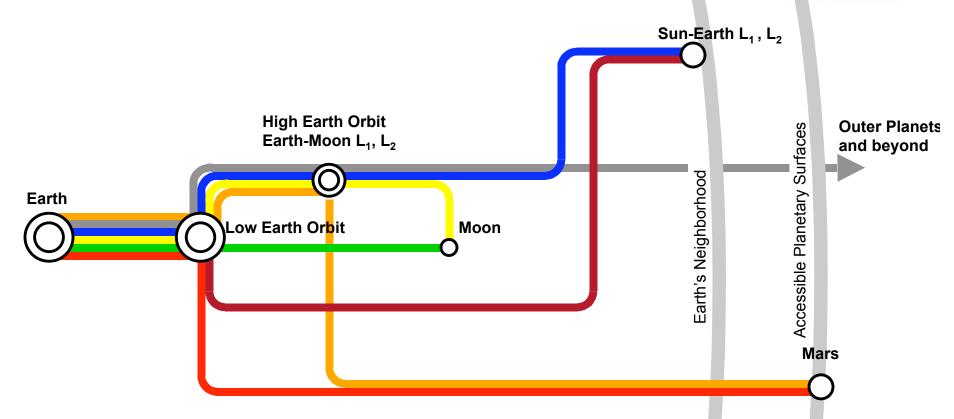






Exploration Transportation Routes







Space Transportation Needs Assessment Spiral 1



		Key Transportation Functions																
	Ea	rth To Orbit	E	arth Orbi	ital	Ea	rth to Mo			to Earth I		E	rth to Mai	rs	Mars	to Earth F	Return	Solar Syste
Key Transportation Capabilities	Robotic	Human Cargo	Robotic	Human	Cargo	Robotic	Human	Cargo	Robotic	Human	Cargo	Robotic	Human	Cargo	Robotic	Human	Cargo	Robotic
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Propellant Transfer																		
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O - Potential Need

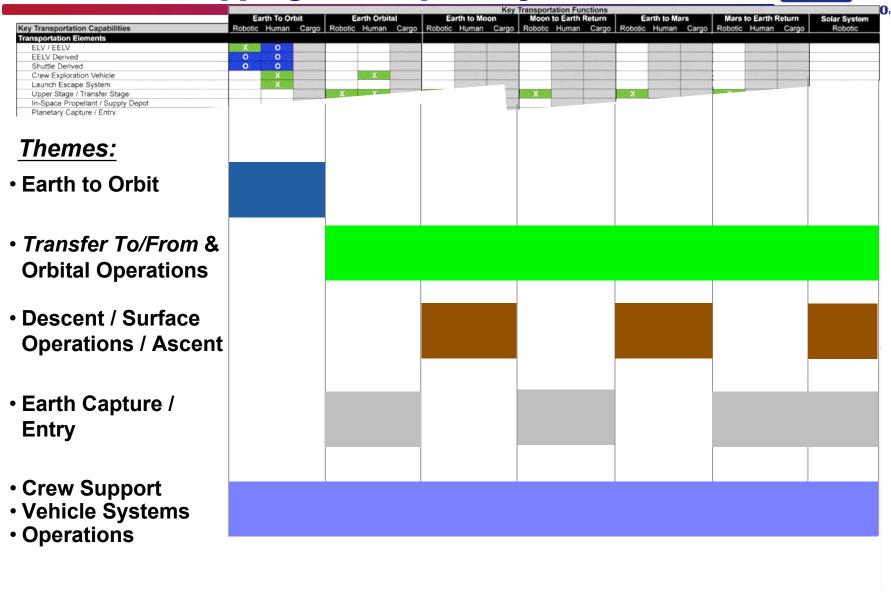
Difference

Not Applicable



Theme Area Development Mapping to Capability Matrix



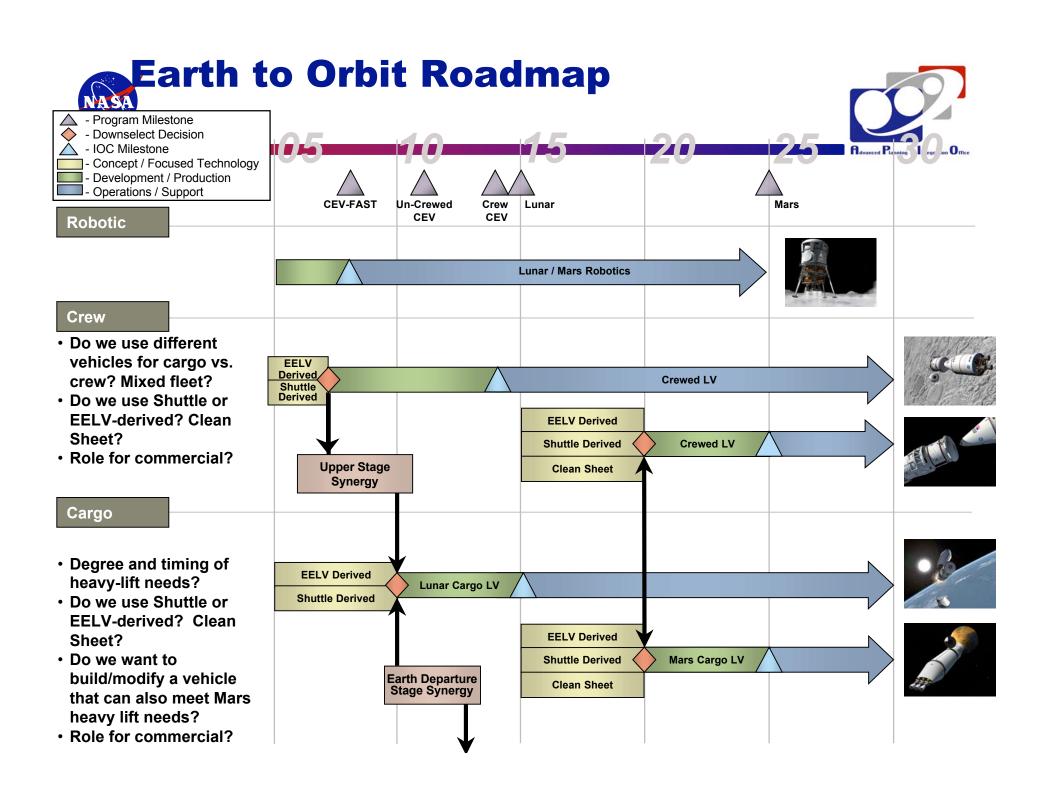




Theme: Earth to Orbit



- Current ELV's
 - Are likely to be able to satisfy all robotic and some cargo missions across all Spirals
 - May satisfy Spiral 1 with modifications for human rating
- Shuttle hardware/systems may possibly be utilized in multiple applications
- Commercial capability may be able to satisfy some lift requirements (e.g., propellant)
- Spiral 1 may require a new upper stage for CEV launch
 - May initially use current engine designs
 - May also have applicability (e.g., cargo, in-space transfer) in later Spirals
- Spirals 2 and 3 may require enhanced launch capability, unless a significant orbital assembly capability is developed
- Spiral 4 will likely require significantly greater Initial Mass to Low Earth Orbit (IMLEO) than Spiral 1, 2 or 3
 - This could be satisfied by heavier lift vehicles, propellant depots, more efficient launch/on-orbit assembly capability, etc.

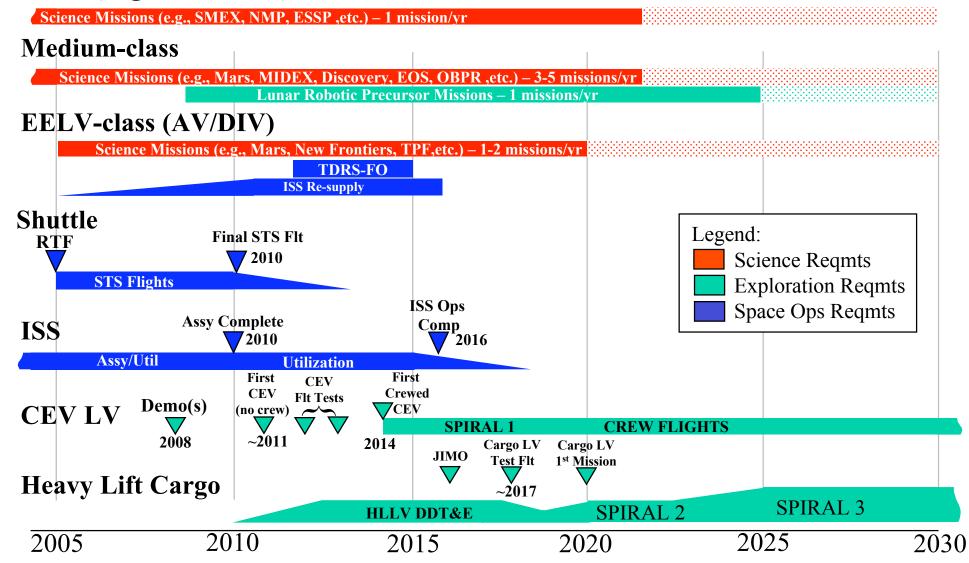




Timing of Future Launch Requirements



Small (Pegasus/Taurus)





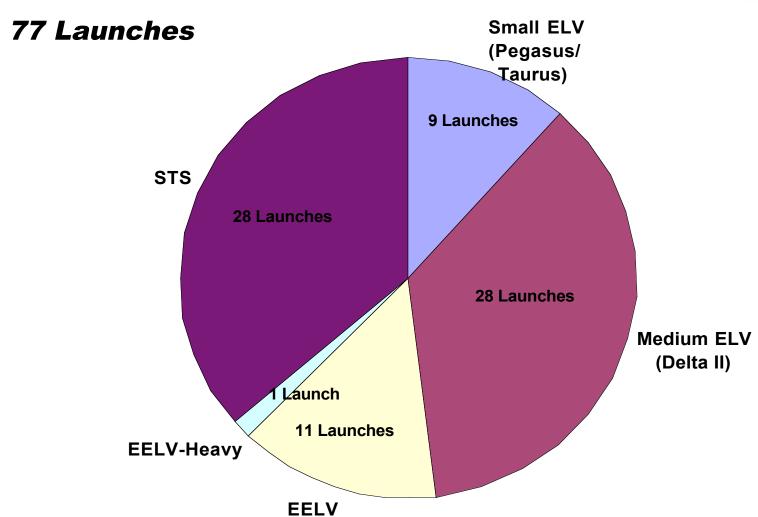


- Accomplishment of Space Exploration Vision and NASA mission has an inherent dependence on safe, reliable, cost effective, on time space access
- NASA employs a Mixed Fleet Launch Strategy to diversify space access across all available commercial launch systems as a lessons learned from Challenger and revalidated post Columbia
- Customers seek to take advantage of full range of space access:
 - OSO provides Shuttle and US ELV's and ISS
 - Sounding rockets, balloons, drop flights managed by Science Directorate
 - International cooperative launches, partner contributed services to ISS, potentially to Space Exploration
 - Emerging launch capability
- Challenge is balancing the requirements of diverse customer base with reality of stagnant external market conditions



NASA Launch Forecast 2005 Budget





^{*} Assumes Shuttle retirement in 2010, no replacement missions added



Commercial Space Transportation RFI



RFI identified six categories of future NASA space transportation services requirements

- Ground to Low-Earth Orbit Deploy
- Ground to Interplanetary Trajectory Insertion
- Ground to Low-Earth Orbit Rendezvous (ISS)
- Ground to Staging Location
- Human Transportation and Return
- In-Space Operations (Transportation Service Node)

Received 26 responses

- 20 responders addressed some or all six categories
- Mix of heritage and emerging space entities
- Offering both domestic and foreign launch options

Summary Observations

- Appears to be limited opportunity to procure pure commercial-like transportation services beyond free-flyers
 - NASA is sole customer for other uses at this time
- NASA should be prepared to fund DDT&E costs for any new launch system
 - · Current vehicle contractors all have recent bad experience
- A few emerging launch companies continue to seek to offer commercial services



DoD Space Transportation Roadma

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Recent Studies (SOMD)



Agency Space Transportation Studies	HQ/POC	Center POC	Ve	hicle Ty	ре
			SDV	ELV	cs
♦ Exploration Systems					
Previous Space Transportation Studies	C. Cornelius	P. Sumrall	х	х	x
Exploration Heavy Lift ETO Study - STS-Der'd & Clean Sheet (MSFC)	G. Lyles	S. Cook	х		x
Human Rated Launch Vehicle Requirements	S. Chandler	G. Langford	n/a	n/a	n/a
KSC Infrastructure Study	W. Wiley	R. Eastman	х		x
Integrated Launch System Definition Study (capabilities)	C. Guidi	S Richards	х	х	х
Cargo					
Crew					
EELV - Crew and Cargo					
Crew and Cargo Synergy					
Upper Stage/TLI					
Commercial Businesss Case Analysis					
♦ Space Operations					
OSP/ELV Feasibility Studies	K. Poniatowski	D. Foster		х	
EELV Reliability Enhancements (for EELV-OSP system)	K. Poniatowski	D. Foster		x	
EELV Pad Studies	K. Poniatowski	G. Skrobot		х	
EELV Enhancements (JIMO rqmts)	K. Poniatowski	M. Littlefield		х	
Alternate Access to Station				х	
ELV/OSP Human Flight Safety (for EELV-OSP System)	K. Poniatowski	D. Foster		х	
EELV Heavy Lift (Code T Rqmts, Tasking to Boeing and LM) *	K. Poniatowski	R. Mueller		х	
Commercial Access to Space (RFI)	K. Poniatowski			x	
STS-Derived Study (Code T Rqmts) *	R. Lightfoot	M. Henderson	х		
ISS Mixed Fleet Transportation (Comm, IP, SDV, Explor vehicles)	K. Poniatowski		x	x	x
♦ Space Architect					
JIMO ETO Options Study	M. Gates	P. Wallace	х	х	
Cost Issue Study for Expendable and Reusable ETO Transportation Options	M. Gates	S. Creech	х	х	x
Transportation Architecture Concepts for a Highly Reusable Architecture	M. Gates	B. Ward			
Parametric Sensitivity Analysis of Transportation Impacts to Mars Architectures	M. Gates	A. Gamble	х	х	x
Sensitivity Analysis of Architecture Modularity and AR&D System Reliability					
Impacts to ETO Transportation Systems	M. Gates	R. Lepsch	x	x	x
Integrated Space Transportation Plan Analysis	M. Gates	A. Gamble	x	x	x
♦ Science					
JIMO Automated Rendezvous and Docking	K. Poniatowski	M. Littlefield		x	
HST Robotic Servicing (Aerospace AOA)	M. Schaffer	V. Hwa		х	
* Space Operations performed as part of Exporation tasks					

NASA

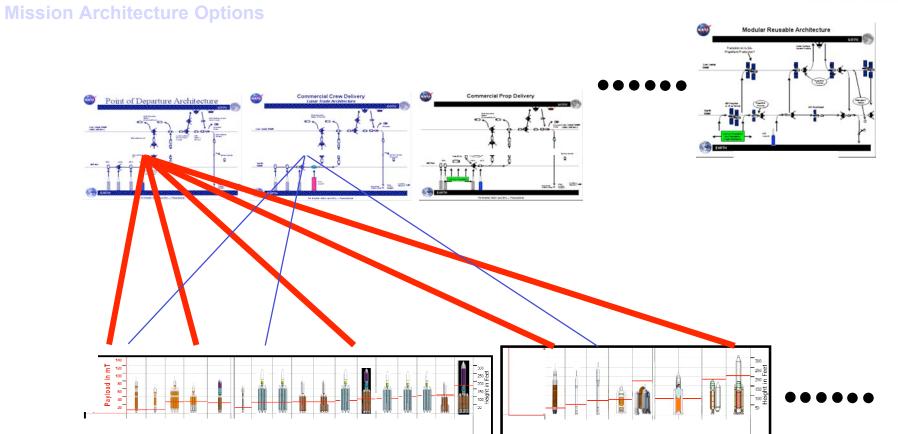
Launch Systems Study Status



- Recently completed several in-house studies related to launch systems:
 - EELV Heavy Lift Cargo Assessment
 - Integrated Launch Systems Study
 - Crew launch options (analyzed 12 systems)
 - Cargo launch options (analyzed 35 systems)
 - Upperstage / Earth Departure Stage commonality (3 classes)
 - Crew / Cargo Launch Vehicle Synergy
 - KSC Launch Infrastructure Assessment
 - Analyzed the ground infrastructure requirements to support exploration missions
- Concept Exploration & Refinement (CE&R) BAA contractors will include launch needs as a part of their assessments





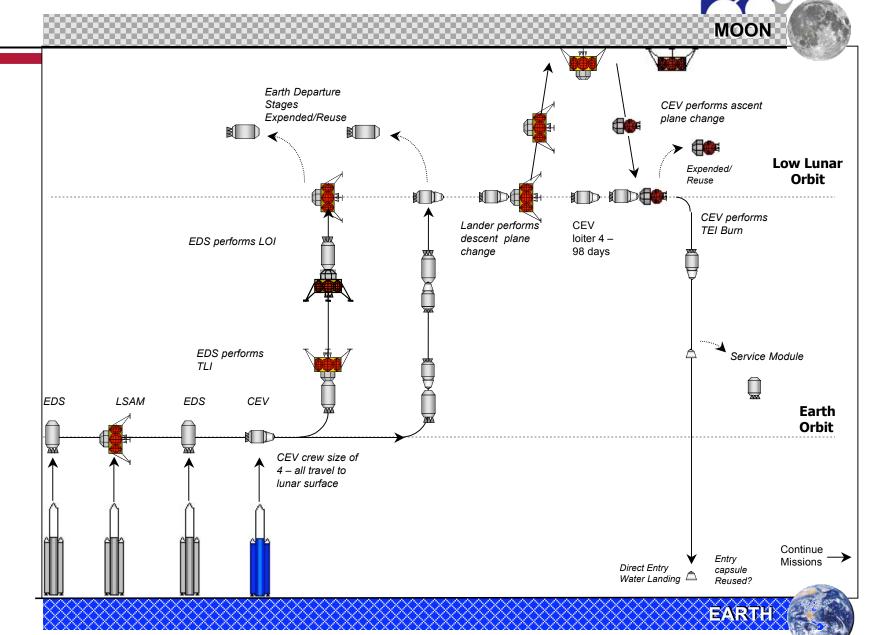


Launch Vehicle Options

Multiple mission architectures assessed against multiple LV options



POD- Lunar Trade Architecture

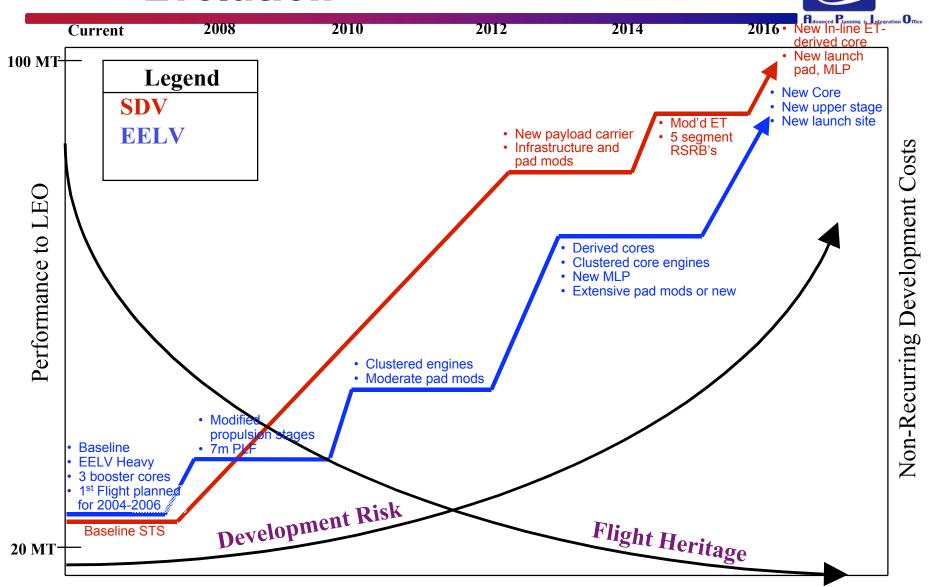


In-House Launch System Study

Alternatives Completed
Crew Launch Systems Cargo Launch Systems **EELV Derived** Height 1001 Shuttle Derived Evolution Alternatives 250 Ja •EELV Derived Shuttle Derived Height 100 • "Hybrid" Configurations •35 Cargo Alternatives •12 Crew Alternatives "Hybrid" Configurations See 4 000 150 In Height in 1



Future Heavy Lift Vehicle Evolution



What we have learned so far



- Launch Vehicle Study Integrated assessment
 - Several paths exist to evolve from a crew to a heavy lift cargo capability
 - "Hybrid" configuration options do not offer advantages over proposed EELV and Shuttle derivatives
 - All human-rated launch system concepts assessed show the <u>potential</u> to meet the crew safety of 1/1,000
 - DDT&E costs for human-rating or heavy lift capabilities will require significant government investment (costs will be validated via independent assessment)
 - Cost effectiveness and reliability of launch system can be optimized by higher flight rates (multiple customers – e.g. NASA, AF, NRO, etc.)
 - Clear capability bands identified to support the Analysis of Alternatives
 - 8 15 mT
 - 20 30 mT
 - 40 50 mT
 - 70+ mT





 Continue looking for the sensitivities within various architectures based on Launch Vehicle lift capability

No down-select of Launch Vehicle has been made

- Continue with AOA Phase 2
 - Assess Mixed Fleet LV options and other transportation options
 - Refine cost assessments for ALL scenarios
- Provide Integrated Assessment
 - Identify Agency-wide synergy
 - Assure compliance with Space Transportation Policy





Backup



Committee Membership



Mission Directorate Integrator

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Mission Directorate Coordinator

Mark Borkowski, NASA HQ ESMD

APIO Coordinator/FACA DFO

Dana Gould, NASA HQ APIO

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Figures of Merit

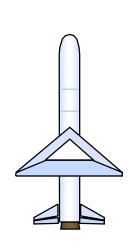


- Crew Safety and Mission Success
 - Crew Safety Launch phase
 - Crew Safety Abort Phase
 - Mission success Launch Campaign
 - Mission success Critical in-space events
- Affordability
 - Non-Recurring Cost
 - Recurring Cost
 - Cost Phasing
- Programmatic Risks
 - Technology Development risk
 - Launch Processing/throughput risk
 - Development Schedule risk
- Extensibility
 - Evolvable to Mars Mission
 - National Security Commonality
 - Commercial Opportunities

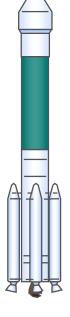


Current Small US Launch Capability













			Delta II	Delta II	Delta II
Launch Vehicle	Pegasus	Taurus	73XX	79XX	79XXH
	Orbital	Orbital			
	Sciences	Sciences			
Supplier	Corp.	Corp.	Boeing	Boeing	Boeing
LEO (kg)	453	568	2,796	5,140	6,000
SSO (kg)	191	302	1,685	3,220	No WTR
ISS (kg)	350	455	2,435	4,440	5,200
GTO (kg)	N/A	N/A	1,000	1,870	2,100
High Energy C3=0	N/A	N/A	725	1,250	1,500
High Energy C3=10	N/A	N/A	600	1,000	1,300

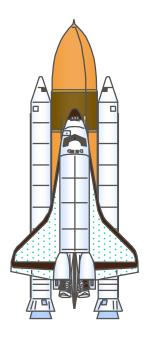


Current Large Class US Launch Capability









	Delta IV	Delta IV	Atlas V	Atlas V
Launch Vehicle	4040	4450	50X	55X
Launch Service	Boeing	Boeing	LM	LM
LEO (kg)	8,600	13,100	9,540	18,000
SSO (kg)	6,300	9,600	No WTR	No WTR
ISS (kg)	7,700	11,800	8,500	17,500
GTO (kg)	3,985	6,345	3,880	8,570
High Energy C3=0	2735	4,580	2680	6330
High Energy C3=10	2115	3,685	2150	5300

Delta IV
Heavy
Boeing
23,165
21,040
23,900
12,650
9305
7810

Space
Shuttle
NASA
22,600
N/A
16,800
2200*
N/A
N/A

^{*} Assumes IUS Upper Stage



Advanced Planning



Support to ISS

- Providing definition of current launch capability to support ISS cargo requirements
- Identifying options for supporting ISS cargo upon retirement of the Shuttle
 - Mixed fleet assessments for cargo up and down mass
 - Plan to acquire domestic services to augment partner capability

Support to Space Exploration

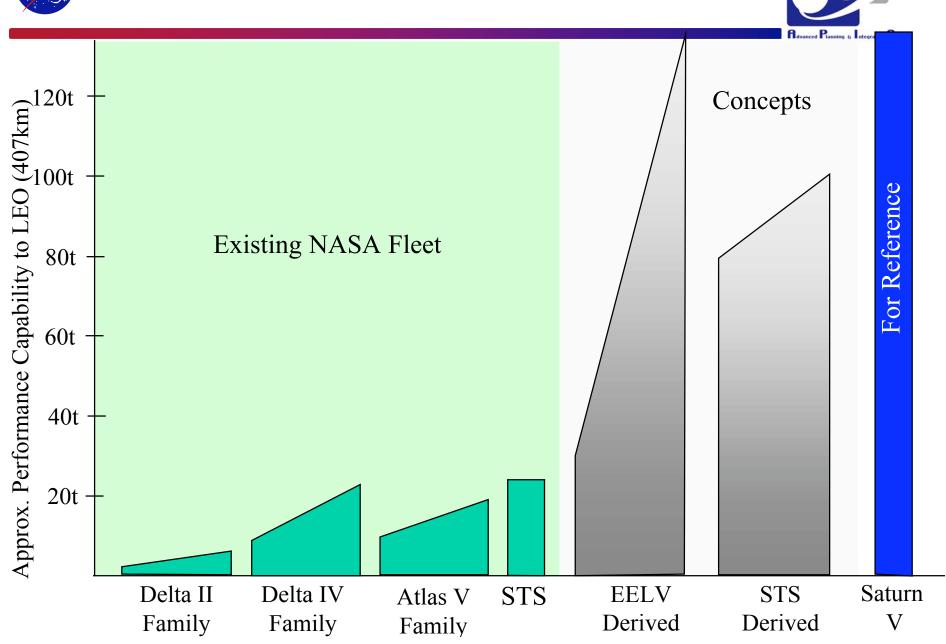
- Providing definition of current launch capability to support robotic, cargo and human exploration missions
 - Supported trade studies for OSP and JIMO, provide basis for CEV follow on assessments
 - Updating earlier Shuttle evolution options to address Space Exploration needs
- Identifying potential vehicle enhancements
 - Reliability and performance
 - Considerations for compliance with human rating
 - Keeping NRO/USAF apprised of issues/trade space- potential for areas of synergy

Seek to integrate assured access to space strategy to meet both sets of emerging requirements along with known science needs

Reviewing results from RFI, released in late-2004, soliciting US industry interests
/capabilities to meet full range of NASA launch requirements



LV Performance Comparison

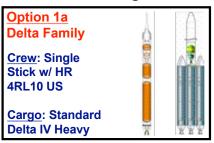




Launch Vehicle Family Options



Path 1: Existing EELVs









Path 2: Delta 4 Growth



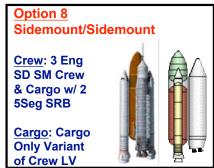
Path 3: Atlas 5 Growth





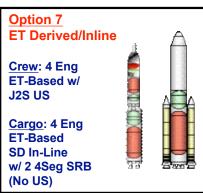
Path 4: Shuttle Derived









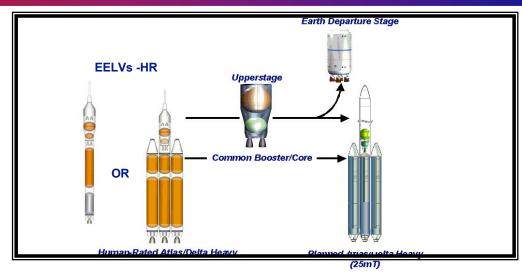


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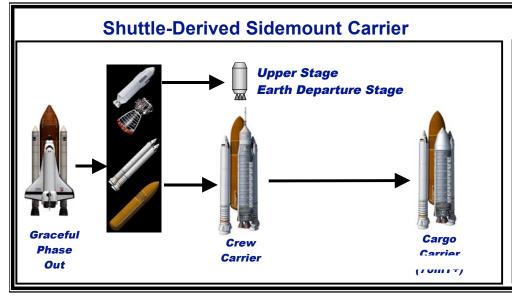
Evolutionary Paths

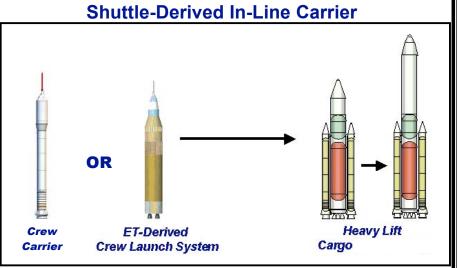


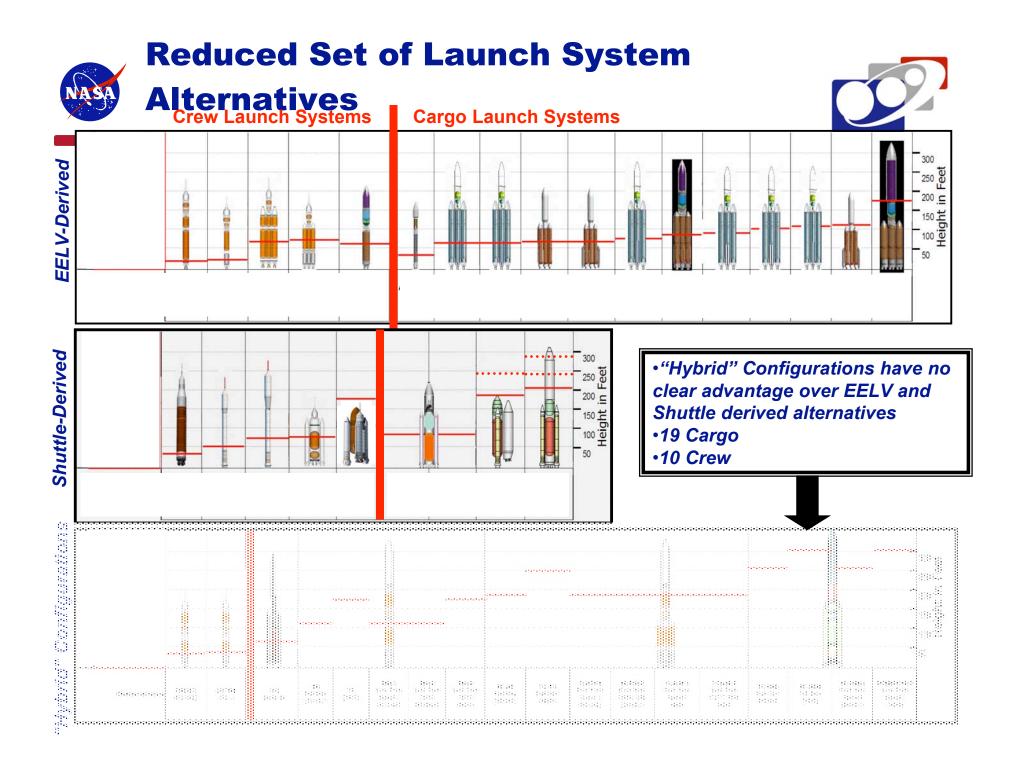
Commercial/DoD EELV Paths

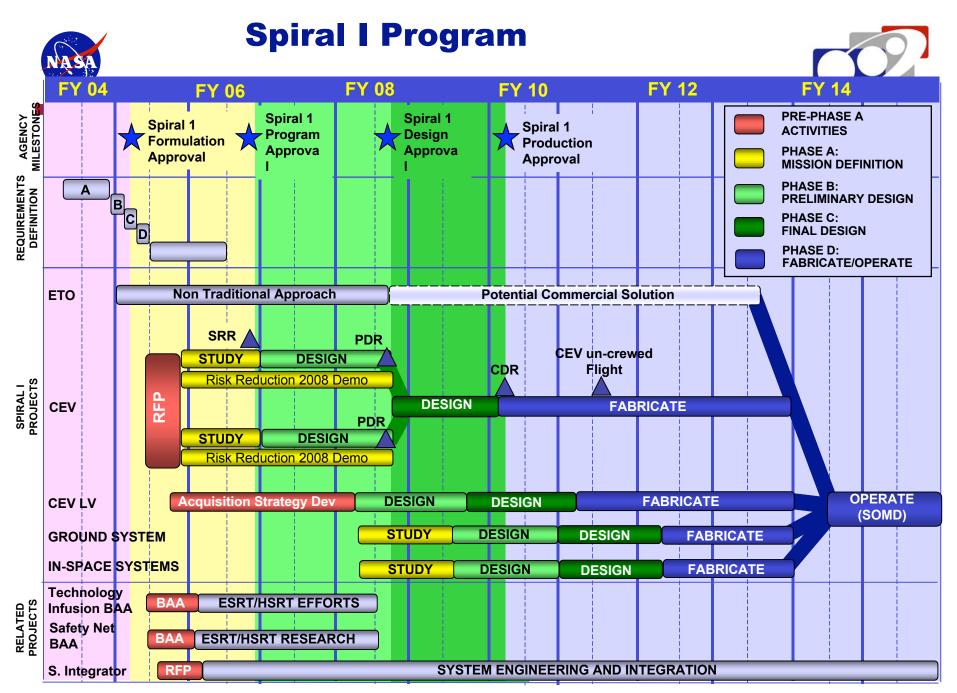


Shuttle-Derived Paths











Launch System Study – Background



47 Launch systems configurations were studied

- EELV Derived
- Shuttle Derived
- "Hybrid" Configurations

Key In-House Launch System Study Findings

- Several paths exist to evolve from a crew to a heavy lift cargo capability
- "Hybrid" options do not offer enough benefit to justify the cost/risk
- Launch systems can be clearly categorized into 4 payload classes:
 - 8 15 mT
 20 30 mT

 Several Current/Planned Systems Exist
 - 40 50 mT
 - 70+ mT



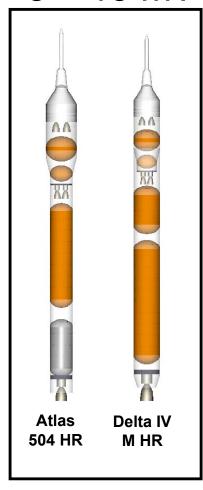
CEV Launcher Options

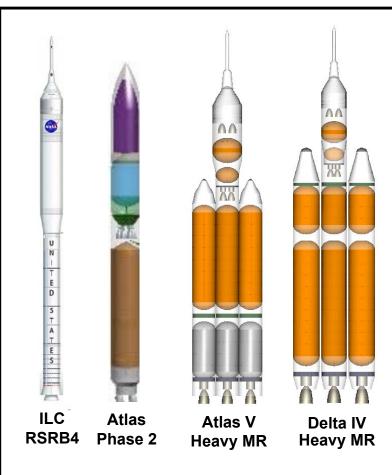


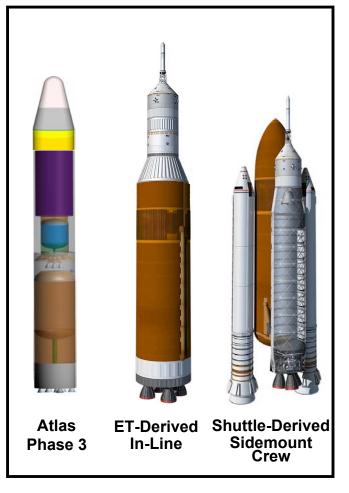
 $8 - 15 \, \text{mT}$

20 - 30mT

30+ mT





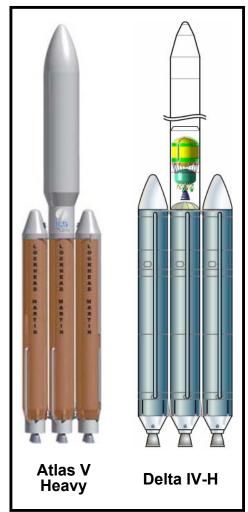




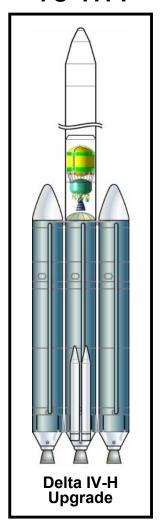
Cargo Launcher Options



25 mT



40 mT



70 mT +

